





## Ballot Shortages Reported

## The Parties Kept a Close Eye On How Spain Counted Votes

By Miguel Acosta

MADRID, June 16 (UPI)—The heavily guarded headquarters of Premier Adolfo Suarez's Center Democratic Union party was filled with young teen-agers manning telephones and typewriters as the election drew to a close last night.

"Everybody, 21 or older has been ordered to go to the polling stations to watch the vote-counting," said a woman, 29, wearing a party campaign button with the slogan "I am the center" on her shirt.

Juan Fariol, 62, a CDU candidate for the Chamber of Deputies entered the room. "This election is marvelous," he said. He had voted in the restricted elections of the Franco era and had been elected to the powerless

parliament. He expressed his joy at participating yesterday in Spain's first free parliamentary election since 1936.

"What a difference," he said. "There was hatred in that election just before the civil war. I was a Falangista (Fascist) and although too young to vote, I worked hard to defeat the Marxist Popular Front. I fought in the 1936-39 civil war. But I'm glad that now we're dismantling the dictatorship and becoming a democracy. I was ousted by the Falange in 1943 for being too liberal."

## Suarez Party

He excused himself to go to a party that the CDU was giving for Mr. Suarez's followers in a luxury hotel. The CDU won the election, but did not get enough seats to form a majority.

The mood was different at the headquarters of the Spanish Socialist Workers party, whose popularity rose rapidly in the last two weeks of the 22-day campaign.

Professionals were at the phones listening to complaints that polling stations in public schools had run out of ballots for the party.

A Socialist Workers party spokesman claimed that in many Madrid districts and suburbs where the left is strong polling stations did not receive ballots and the voting had to be delayed at least two hours.

Communists made similar complaints. Margarita Garcia, 21, who cast her first vote for the party, said that she had been "frightened" by the presence of police at Ruben Dario School. She said that many persons in her neighborhood were unable to vote because their names did not appear on the census lists.

Feared Violence

"There was a lot of shouting," she said. "For a moment I thought the police were going to crack heads."

A party spokesman charged that many Communist ballots were spoiled because rightists wrote "bastard" and "murderer" after the names of Communist candidates.

But it was not only the left that was affected by the shortage of ballots. In many polling stations CDU and Popular Alliance ballots were not available. Two cabinet ministers waited for nearly 90 minutes while ballots were delivered. Late yesterday afternoon the government ordered the printing of thousands of new ballots to make up for the shortages.

Carlos Hernandez, 65, a Popular Alliance poll-watcher, rushed out of a school in an upper-middle-class Madrid residential area after voting.

"I'm headed for Torrejon de Ardoz (a Communist stronghold) to make sure that the Reds don't pack the ballot boxes," he said. "This election is a pity. We don't need it. All we had to do was to make a few reforms to what Franco left us. We defeated the Communists in the civil war. Why should we let them vote?"

## Large Turnout Is Indicated in Ireland's Voting

DUBLIN, June 16 (Reuters)—Early reports from polling stations indicated a large turnout in today's general election in Ireland. The coalition headed by Premier Liam Cosgrave remained favored to win a second term.

By the afternoon, nearly a fifth of the electorate of 2.1 million had voted and political parties forecast an overall turnout of 75 percent by the polls closing at 9 p.m. First results are expected late tomorrow, and a definitive outcome by Saturday or Sunday.

Although the Fine Gael-Labor party coalition seemed likely to win, the main opposition party, Fianna Fail, expected to remain the largest party.

In the outgoing 146-member Parliament, the coalition had an overall majority of two, with two by-elections pending.

The 375 candidates concentrated on economic issues during the campaign.



SOCIALIST LEADER—Felipe Gonzalez, leader of Socialist Workers, flashes confident sign after voting in Madrid yesterday. His party was the runner-up in elections.

## Centrists, Socialist Workers On Top in Spain Vote Results

(Continued from Page 1)

west of Madrid. It has a plaque prominently displayed in the town plaza to commemorate a local landowner "viciously assassinated by Marxist hordes" in July, 1936.

The families that live largely from rice and garlic crops moved steadily throughout the afternoon from their whitewashed stone houses up a steep hill to vote in a spacious, modern schoolhouse.

Many had received ballots through the mail from the parties or had been handed them by prominent landowners in the area, and they had walked into the schoolhouse with envelopes of their Chamber and Senate ballots already sealed. A complete range of ballots and a screened-off voting booth were available inside the school.

Secrecy of voting appeared to be respected, but a government policeman checked the voters' credentials before allowing them into the school, and paramilitary Civil Guardsmen were also on the school grounds. Some voters were asking the pollwatchers for whom they should vote.

"Suarez should win here," the head of the voting board, Juan Susac, said in midafternoon. "The people want calm."

"The voting has been fair and the campaign was clean here," said a Communist schoolteacher observing the balloting in the schoolhouse. "We don't expect to win in small towns like this, but we should do well in the cities."

"If people voted for Suarez or Fraga, they come down here and say so," said a bartender. "If they didn't, they just keep quiet." He added, He lowered his own voice to a murmur and acknowledged that people were still re-

## Banker's Death Called Suicide in St. Tropez

ST. TROPEZ, France, June 16 (AP)—A millionaire financier, Edmond Artaud, 65, was found dead in his seaside villa here Sunday, and police said they believed his death, from an overdose of barbiturates, was suicide.

The Swiss-born banker was frequently seen in St. Tropez nightspots with former Empress Soraya of Iran.

U.S. Pilot Killed in Crash

ST. TROPEZ, Belgium, June 16 (UPI)—U.S. Air Force Capt. Paul Houppert, 35, died this week when his Belgian Air Force T-33 training plane crashed about 30 miles east of Brussels, U.S. Embassy officials said.

## Brezhnev Elected President, Retains Party Chairmanship

(Continued from Page 1)

But Mr. Brezhnev has overcome every political obstacle that Western analysts said were being placed before him by Politburo rivals.

Last year he became marshal of the Red Army, the first Communist party leader since Stalin to be so honored. In December, he was elected to the Politburo, the highest body in the party.

He celebrated his 70th birthday. And earlier this month a new constitution for the country was published after a long internal ideological debate over details in which Mr. Brezhnev clearly prevailed.

One of the provisions of the new constitution is the appointment of a first vice-president who undoubtedly will be the person responsible for the routine functions of the presidency.

## German Tanks Claimed in Libya

BONN, June 16 (UPI)—The government has evidence that Soviet specialists have been testing West German Leopard-1 tanks in Libya, the Defense Ministry said today.

Karl Schnell, state secretary in the Defense Ministry, told the Defense Committee of parliament that the government has received intelligence information that allows it to believe that Leopard-1 tanks are in Libya.

The information does not specify how the tanks got to Libya, Mr. Schnell said. The government believes there are at least two of the tanks there. They have been sighted but not photographed, he said.

Aides to Cardinal

VATICAN CITY, June 16 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI appointed two new auxiliaries yesterday to Cardinal Juan Carlos Aramburu, archbishop of Buenos Aires. They are Msgr. Arnaldo Canale and Jose Manuel Lorenzo.

## Double Pay Entices Some to Work There Old Prison Site Still Odious to Many Russian

By Robert C. Toth

KHABAROVSK, U.S.S.R.—This is as close as a foreigner can get to Magadan, and it is closer than most Russians want to get. For the name "Magadan" still calls up visions of the worst of the old corrective labor camps in the Siberian Arctic.

A 55-year-old Muscovite, asked what he knew of the place, thought for a moment, then said a few lines from the old prison chant:

Magadan, Magadan,  
Damn this terrible town;  
From here there is no return.

He stopped abruptly, refusing to finish it.

According to those who have lived or visited there, Magadan is now a growing city of modern shops, a theater group, good apartments and more than 100,000 persons.

"It's like most other cities in summer, perhaps, but in winter it's all gray, with only small trees," said a man here in Khabarovsk. "People spend the least possible time out in the streets because of the wind and bitter cold, down to 50 below or more."

"There is only gold, reminders and the sea in Magadan."

Many write for jobs there, lured partly by the money, partly by the romance.

## Double Pay

Newcomers get wages 70 percent above the Soviet average, then a 10-per-cent increment every six months until they are making double pay. Veterans last two months instead of one, and they can be saved up so that, after a three-year stint, a full six months can be taken off.

"The name Magadan is still odious to us," said a middle-aged Muscovite. "Those who can recall Stalin cannot hear this name without awful images."

Magadan was created solely to bring out the gold from the richest Soviet fields along the Kolyma and Indigirka rivers that flow into the Arctic. Begun about 1933, it was built around an old fishing village on the best harbor in the Sea of Okhotsk.

Gold had been discovered there

in 1928, and Stalin needed the gold to repair the ruin that the revolution, civil war and his collectivization policies had brought to the country.

Some prisoners were ordinary criminals, but most were political offenders accused of the vaguest offenses—"wreckers," "saboteurs," "famine organizers" and the like.

In "Gulag Archipelago," Alexander Solzhenitsyn described the brutal conditions in pris-

transporting trains and the prisons during this period. Doctors dared not look into and jailers yelled, "Anyone conscious, come out!"

"In 1937, fellows, it was way all across Siberia to Kolyma," he quotes a veteran saying, "and the big boat was the Sea of Okhotsk a Vladivostok. The steam train from Vladivostok to Magadan could transport only 300 men, but they kept it there on and on from it without taking that into account, and you understand?"

Cherless Site

Mr. Solzhenitsyn tells of a ship convey that was trapped there on route to Alagad May, 1938. The 12,000 prisoners, listed as roll laborers, disembarked on it and saw this cheerless pan-

Orlando, neither nor bushes nor birds, just wooden houses and the two buildings of Dalstroy (Far Construction Co.) . . . And were greeted by the D orchestra playing marches, waltzes, and the tormented dead people strung along in a gray line, dragging Moscow belongings with them.

"The prisoners would be ed hundreds of miles, and dozens of miles more on and on arriving they would occupy new campsites and immediately be sent to work (ing gold from rivers not covered with ice from Sept to June). They would eat and flour, chased down by and sleep in tents."

The prison camps in the fields were abolished after the death in 1953, but he remains. One is the fine drama theater in Magadan ed by actors in the camps. (are chilling, like the sun who were so alienated b experience that they could live again in European i and returned, voluntarily, i goldfields.

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© Los Angeles Times.

Scandinavian Protest

In a related matter, 30 Scandinavian journalists covering the conference said a protest to the Yugoslav government today about the deportation yesterday of Frank Oswald, Czech-born reporter for Radio Denmark.

Mr. Oswald had not been covering the conference. He was accused by Yugoslav authorities of associating with a group of 15 Jews, who were also deported yesterday after trying to demonstrate against treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union. An ABC television crew from the United States was prevented by police from filming the arrest of Mr. Oswald. Several reporters trying to approach him were pushed away.

The Scandinavian journalists' petition said, in part, "Those of us who intend to stay in Belgrade to cover the conference fully intend to report further violations of the principles of the final act."

U.S. Objectives

The United States, backed by most Western European countries, is pressing for basically an open-ended debate beginning in the fall that will not end until all points are examined and that would include working committees as well as full conference groups so that detailed assessments can be made.

A proposal introduced yesterday by the British, with the support of the nine-member European Economic Community and the United States, would in effect have set up that kind of open-ended agenda, although it did include a provision for a nonbinding goal of ending in 12 weeks.

Today, however, the conference seemed to be turning to a simplified Spanish proposal that basically lays out an agenda of questions for the preparatory meeting to decide, without suggesting any details.

It now seems that the conference will enter a long period of perhaps six weeks in which each point will be argued out with the United States not press-

## Schmidt, Giscard Stress Nuclear Issues in Talks

BONN, June 16 (UPI)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing opened a two-day French-West German consultation today with a meeting at the chancellery.

The two conferred without aides. French Prime Minister Raymond Barre also conferred alone with Mr. Schmidt.

Conference sources said that Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing discussed last month's London summit conference, the economic situation, nuclear technology and the problem of nuclear nonproliferation.

French officials said the two nations planned to coordinate their stand on President Carter's visit to win cancellation of a controversial French and West German nuclear deals. They said efforts to work out a joint policy on the sensitive nuclear issue was the main theme of the two-day meeting.

It was the 30th French-German consultation since the signing of their 1963 friendship pact.

## Exile Vows to Continue Role In Rights Crusade in Prague

VIENNA, June 16 (Reuters)—Exiled Czechoslovak dissident Zdenek Mlynar, one of Prague's most vociferous critics who was a leading adviser to Alexander Dubcek when he headed the Communist party, today pledged his continued support to Czechoslovak human-rights activists.

In his first statement since leaving Czechoslovakia on Monday, the 46-year-old lawyer said at a press conference here that he decided to leave his homeland and live in Austria because he could not get qualified work in Prague.

Mr. Mlynar was fired as an economist at Prague's National Museum in January after he signed the Charter 77 human-rights manifesto demanding more basic freedoms in Czechoslovakia.

Change of Mind

At first he refused an offer of an exit visa entitling him to move to Austria with his wife, Irena Dubekova. But he changed his mind after losing an appeal against his dismissal.

According to a Charter 77 group document released last week, more than 80 signatories and supporters of the manifesto have lost their jobs since it was made public in January.

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commitment to observance of such rights.

Mr. Silveira spoke of a "pseudo-investigatory preoccupation" with human rights, and warned that "inquisitorial" attitudes can "degenerate into attitudes of pure interference in the internal affairs of another country."

Response to Vance

In a private lunch after his speech, Mr. Silveira and Mr. Vance spoke almost exclusively about the rights issue, according to a U.S. State Department official. "It was a very frank discussion—and that term carries with it all the appropriate diplomatic baggage," the official said, implying that the two repeated their strong stands.

Mr. Vance's speech on human rights has provoked an en response at the conl which began Tuesday. All eign ministers have spo the issue, endorsing o e the U.S. view, which bac ing the OAS Human Right mission more power to inv charges of violations.

Argentina, Brazil and C among the Latin America tries that have been so political imprisonment a ture of citizens.

Mr. Silveira's criticism U.S. campaign on human echoed stands taken yester. Argentina and Chile.

In other speeches, offi Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru, dor and Venezuela have s ed the United States on rights.

## Dutch Extending Detention 6 Days Of S. Moluccans

THE HAGUE, June 16 (Reuters)—The seven South Moluccans who were captured after Dutch troops attacked a hijacked train and a school have been remanded in custody for six more days, the Justice Ministry said today.

A spokesman said that they had not yet been formally accused, but the detention order was based on provisional charges of illegal deprivation of liberty, the Dutch equivalent of kidnapping.

The seven, one of whom is still critically ill in a hospital, could be held for a total of 100 days before final charges are submitted, he said.

The spokesman could not say when police investigations would be completed or whether the gunmen would be accused of killing two of their hostages who died during the assault on the train Saturday.

If they are found guilty of kidnapping and related charges, the South Moluccans could be jailed for up to 12 years. Murder carries a maximum penalty of 20 years imprisonment.

## Heart Ailment Cited In Tom Clark's Death

WASHINGTON, June 16 (UPI)—The death Monday of retired Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark was apparently a result of a heart ailment.

Chief Justice Warren Burger said this week that Mr. Clark, 77, had been in a Boston hospital for four or five days last fall but insisted on resuming his judicial duties. Ten days ago, Mr. Clark said that he was suffering from fibrillation, a rapid and erratic heartbeat, but expressed confidence that medication would control it.



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## Four-Year Study in N.Y.C.

## Lactile Is Found Ineffective in Treating Animal Cancer

Lawrence K. Altman  
 YORK, June 16 (NYT).—Four years of testing in animals, doctors at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Center here have found evidence that lactile is ineffective in treating animal cancer. The drug, which is a synthetic derivative of the natural hormone progesterone, was found to be ineffective in treating animal cancer. The drug, which is a synthetic derivative of the natural hormone progesterone, was found to be ineffective in treating animal cancer.

have authorized its use within their boundaries. Lactile was tested in a series of animal tumor systems that the scientists contended would show any anti-cancer benefits the substance had. All cancer drugs now prescribed have proved beneficial in such animal systems. In large doses, Lactile can produce cyanide poisoning. Last week, a 10-month-old girl died in Buffalo, N.Y., of cyanide poisoning after ingesting an unknown number of Lactile pills that had been prescribed for her father, a cancer patient.

The addition of Lactile to drugs known to be effective against cancer did not influence their toxicity or impair their benefits, according to the Sloan-Kettering researchers. They said Lactile had no apparent harmful effects on mice, except in large oral doses or faulty injections. The scientists said they did not have sufficient evidence to justify a test in humans, but that "other considerations may require that one be conducted."

They said that such considerations included public pressures, the legalization of Lactile in seven states and the paucity of scientific facts available to practicing physicians.

Dr. Lewis Thomas, president of Sloan-Kettering, urged that cancer centers test the pain-killing, mood-altering and therapeutic effects of Lactile in human cancer patients. The National Cancer Institute recently said that it was considering such tests.

Saccharin Study Urged  
 WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP).



Lt. Gen. Donn Starry

## High Court Backs Rights Of Nazi Group

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, June 16 (NYT).—The Supreme Court reversed yesterday by a vote of 5 to 4 an Illinois Supreme Court order that had the effect of indefinitely barring a Nazi-styled political party from parading and picketing in a Chicago suburb.

The justices' action does not clear the way for the party to hold demonstrations in the suburb, Skokie, which has a large Jewish population. But the ruling does remove a major obstacle that had confronted the organization, the National Socialist Party of America.

The Supreme Court reversed an order issued by the Illinois Supreme Court on May 25, which had refused to lift temporarily—pending appeal—a broadly phrased lower court injunction that forbade the party's demonstration.

The lower court had imposed the injunction in late April, at the request of the village.

The party asked the Illinois Supreme Court to issue a stay blocking enforcement of the injunction while the party appealed the merits of the case through the courts. The party also asked the Illinois high court to allow the appeal to be expedited.

The Illinois Supreme Court, in its May 25 order, denied both requests.

The U.S. Supreme Court said in effect that the Illinois court should have granted one request or the other.

The justices said, in an unsigned opinion, that if a state seeks to impose a restraint on the First Amendment rights to speak and to assemble freely, it must provide "strict procedural safeguards," including "immediate appellate review" or a stay.

The court did not specifically issue a stay or even order the Illinois Supreme Court to do so. It simply sent the matter back to that court "for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion."

Presumably, the high court intended the Illinois court to issue a stay. It was possible, however, that the Illinois court would interpret the decision as permitting it simply to give expedited review to the party's appeal.

**Carter Permits Computer Study**  
 WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP).—The White House has withdrawn a memorandum telling the U.S. Commerce Department that President Carter opposes sale of a sophisticated U.S.-built computer to the Soviet Union.

The White House is allowing a Commerce Department review of the proposed sale of the Cyber-76 computer to continue. But, an administration source said yesterday, "So far we have seen no evidence to support approval of the sale."

The White House fears that there would be no adequate safeguards on the computer's use.

The \$13-million machine, manufactured by Control Data, is being sought by the Soviet Union for weather studies. But it also could be put to military use. The sale requires an export license from the Commerce Department.

## SECRETARY OF THE ARMY'S CONFERENCE ROOM



Mrs. Antoinette Slovick talks to reporters following hearing of Army Board for Correction of Military Records.

## Shot as Deserter in 1945

## Pvt. Slovick's Widow Petitions For Insurance, Clean Name

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, June 16 (WP).—The crippled widow of Pvt. Eddie Slovick, the only U.S. soldier shot for desertion in World War II, yesterday was given the government hearing she has been seeking for more than 20 years.

In a wheelchair because of epilepsy, Antoinette Slovick, 63, listened as witnesses argued before the Army Board for the Correction of Military Records that the Army had unfairly singled out Pvt. Slovick for execution in an attempt to stem the flow of deserters.

Although 21,049 U.S. GIs deserted during World War II and 49 were sentenced to death, only Pvt. Slovick was executed. He was shot to death on Jan. 31, 1945, the first and last deserter executed since the Civil War.

"It was a perversion of justice to have singled him out," Bernard Edelman, Mrs. Slovick's lawyer, told the review board composed of five civilians employed by the Army. He said that the board can make amends by awarding his widow the insurance he had paid for while in the Army from 1944 to 1945.

\$72,000 in Insurance  
 The insurance amounts to \$72,000, counting accrued interest. He also urged that Pvt. Slovick's remains be moved from the unmarked grave in France, where he is buried "next to murderers and rapists," to "ease the pain."

The review board is expected to consider Mrs. Slovick's plea for two to three weeks and then make a recommendation to Army Secretary Clifford Alexander.

Mrs. Slovick, who lives in a Detroit nursing home under an assumed name, broke into sobbing when a chaplain's letter about her husband's bravery on the morning of his execution was read into the hearing record.

Pvt. Slovick's chaplain wrote in a letter to Mrs. Slovick that she never received, showed "as great a courage as any soldier I saw go into battle and die."

First Time  
 Mrs. Slovick said, "It's the first time I've heard the contents" of that letter. She said that no one in the government told her how her husband had died.

Nine years after the execution is when I found out," Mrs. Slovick said. "All I got from the Army was a telegram that he died in the European theater of war and a letter to return the \$55 allotment check which I did. After that, nothing."

She testified that her husband was the first break in the case since Mr. Revelli-Beaumont, who is managing director of Fiat's French subsidiary, was abducted outside his Paris home on April 13.

The abductors demanded a \$30-million ransom for the Fiat executive's release and have four times said they would kill him unless they received the money.

## Accused of Price-Rigging

## House Panel Publishes Files Tying Gulf to Uranium Cartel

WASHINGTON, June 16 (NYT).—A House Commerce subcommittee investigating price-fixing of uranium today published more than two dozen confidential documents describing the existence of an international cartel of producers in which Gulf Oil Co. is involved.

The panel, acting after a year of study and despite Gulf's appeal for secrecy, timed its move to coincide with the start of hearings and subpoenaed testimony from Jerry McAfee, the Gulf president and board chairman, and five other current or former executives with jobs in the firm's uranium business. The contents of the documents had been previously described.

Before today's hearing, subcommittee chairman John Moss, D-Calif., said, "It is abundantly clear that an international cartel rigged the price of uranium in the world market for at least three years," while allocating supplies. He said that "virtually all foreign producers of uranium and certain governments" belonged to the cartel.

Anti-Trust Violations  
 Now, he said, "we will seek to find out to what extent U.S. anti-trust laws may have been violated," how President Carter's plan to expand the nuclear-power industry might be affected and whether U.S. oil and gas producers should be forced to give up uranium production.

The documents show that covert meetings began in 1972 between representatives of the Canadian, French, Australian and South African governments as well as Gulf and other uranium-producing companies to talk about dividing markets and increasing prices.

Gulf officials acknowledged today that the firm participated in the cartel, but said that its involvement was required by the government of Canada.

Mr. McAfee told the panel that the Canadian government required Gulf's Canadian uranium corporation to join the cartel.

"At no time did [Gulf's Canadian subsidiary] voluntarily seek to become part of any producers' arrangement. It was compelled to do so," Mr. McAfee said.

In the last four years, the price of uranium, or "yellowcake," as it is known in the industry, rose from \$6 to \$41 a pound on the world market and within the United States, even though the United States had an embargo on domestic use of uranium produced overseas. A phaseout of that embargo began Jan. 1.

The documents indicate that Gulf officials at Pittsburgh headquarters and elsewhere in the United States were worried about U.S. anti-trust laws and eager to enter the cartel through its operations in Canada if it could show it was compelled to do so.

In a June 2, 1973, memo, for example, Roy Jackson, then a Gulf lawyer, told other company officials of "a probable Canadian government invitation" for Gulf to have a representative on the cartel governing board.

Anti-trust Defense  
 "The fountainhead of our anti-trust defense is the effective Canadian government direction that Gulf participate in the cartel, buttressed by the projected minimal impact on the trade or commerce of the United States," he added.

It is at least as important for Gulf to have sophisticated and substantial participant in worldwide uranium matters as it was for us to undertake similar

Tracking hurricanes has been immensely improved since the advent of satellites," said Donald Gary of the National Weather Service. "Since we have had satellites there have been no severe storms striking without warning and there has been a dramatic decrease in the loss of life."

An experiment will be conducted with the GOES II satellite this winter which may save millions of dollars for citrus growers by accurately predicting freeze conditions.

Officials said that citrus growers in Florida saved \$6.5 million last winter by not using grove heaters for two nights due to the accuracy of freeze forecasts using satellite information.

**Compensation Set For Victims of U.K. Inoculations**  
 LONDON, June 16 (UPI).—The government has decided compensation to persons who have suffered health problems brought on by vaccinations recommended by public health authorities.

The decision announced this week by Social Services Minister David Ennals in the House of Commons, ended a four-year battle for the principle of vaccine-damage compensation.

Authorities estimate that 300 children will be affected by the decision. Most suffered brain damage after being immunized against whooping cough.

The Association of Parents of Vaccine-Damaged Children campaigned for compensation on the grounds that public health authorities "ordered" parents to have their children immunized.

Details of the compensation plan will be announced in the fall by the Royal Commission on Civil Liability. Mr. Ennals said.

**Crew Strike Grounds Most Alitalia Flights**  
 ROME, June 16 (AP).—A 24-hour strike today by cabin crew personnel grounded almost all domestic and international Alitalia flights at Fiumicino airport.

The stoppage was called after three months of negotiations had failed on several issues, including higher pay for extra working hours.

## Son-in-Law Of LBJ Wins Virginia Race

RICHMOND, Va., June 16 (UPI).—Charles Robb, son-in-law of the late President Lyndon Johnson, won nomination as lieutenant governor in the state Democratic primary this week in his first try for a public office.

Mr. Robb, 37, a lawyer who worked in President Carter's election campaign, had 39 per cent of the vote, while state delegate Richard Reynolds, heir to the Reynolds Metals Co. fortune, got 34 per cent.

With 91 per cent of the ballots counted, Mr. Robb had 166,369 votes to 143,221 for Mr. Reynolds.

In the Democratic gubernatorial race, former Lt. Gov. Henry Howell won in an upset. Mr. Howell, who nearly went broke during the final weeks of the campaign and had to take out a \$30,000 loan secured by his retirement fund, defeated former Attorney General Andrew Miller, a moderate.

## Ford Discloses \$250,000 Was Paid Out Illegally

DETROIT, June 16 (AP).—Ford Motor Co. disclosed today that it made improper payments totaling \$250,000 in foreign countries during 1974 and 1975.

Ford is the third U.S. automaker to admit questionable payments by overseas subsidiaries, including bribes to secure business.

Chrysler Corp. reported Monday that its overseas operations made improper payments of \$2.5 million between 1971 and 1976.

General Motors disclosed questionable payments of at least \$1.2 million between 1972 and 1976.

The countries, subsidiaries and recipients involved in the payments have not been disclosed.

Ford secretary Sidney Kelly said that most of the firm's payments were to expedite customs matters. However, there was a case in which bribes totaling \$33,000 were paid to employees of government-owned companies for aid in obtaining sales.

Mr. Kelly said. He added that Ford has taken appropriate steps to prevent a recurrence of such questionable payments.

**Mexican Is Abducted**  
 MEXICO CITY, June 16 (Reuters).—Industrialist Pablo Escandon, son of the founder of Mexico's biggest opposition party, has been kidnapped, his wife said yesterday.

**adler JEWELLERS**  
 Geneva  
 Passage Malmaison & Galerie Centrale  
 Athens  
 13, Voukouristou  
 Istanbul  
 Hilton Hotel

## W. German Speech

## Orders General Home Explain Remarks on War

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, June 16 (NYT).—Secretary of the Army Alexander yesterday ordered a three-star general to return to Germany to explain his remarks in a speech made in Germany last week that the United States would probably become a Chinese-Soviet war machine.

Gen. Donn Starry, commander of the U.S. 7th Army in West Germany, was ordered to return to Germany last week to explain his remarks in a speech made in Germany last week that the United States would probably become a Chinese-Soviet war machine.

Gen. Starry, 52, is scheduled to return to Germany today to explain his remarks in a speech made in Germany last week that the United States would probably become a Chinese-Soviet war machine.

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## Senate Approves \$4.8 Billion In Two Foreign Aid Measures

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 16 (WP).—The Senate yesterday approved a \$1.6-billion foreign economic aid authorization and a \$3.2-billion military aid measure for fiscal 1978.

The economic bill passed 59 to 32. The military bill passed 67 to 18. The House had passed both economic and military authorization measures, but differences between its versions and those approved yesterday by the Senate must be resolved in conference.

The House is scheduled to debate next week the appropriation measure to finance the aid programs. Senate action on the measure will follow.

The figures in both bills varied little from the Carter administration requests. But some significant policy changes were made in the Foreign Relations Committee and on the floor.

In the military measure, the Senate and the Foreign Relations Committee wanted to move faster in sanctions against countries violating human rights, agreed on aid for Greece and Turkey and forced the administration to strengthen long-term statements of weapons support for Israel.

African Aid  
 The committee also rejected a \$100-million request for transition aid to Rhodesia—while boosting aid to black nations in southern Africa to \$100 million, although insisting it was not making any "tradeoffs" on the funds. The \$100 million for black Africa was cut to \$80 million from the floor by Sen. James Allen, D-Ala.

The administration had asked for military funds for Ethiopia, Argentina and Zaire. The Senate bill wiped out all forms of military aid, credits and sales to Ethiopia, cut military credits but not certain other forms of military aid to Argentina to zero, and reduced Zaire military funds from \$30 million to \$20 million, transferring the lost \$10 million to economic aid.

The committee said that the cuts in aid to Ethiopia and Argentina were made because of "poor human rights conditions" in those countries.

On the floor, Sens. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and Frank Church, D-Idaho, worked out

Swiss Town Prohibits Use of Skate Boards  
 SION, Switzerland, June 16 (AP).—After reports by Swiss medical authorities of increased accidents caused by skate boards, the town of Sion, population 23,000, has become the first in Switzerland to ban the craze.

A spokesman for the Sion police said today that skate boards had been banned because they were "a danger both to pedestrians and the people who use them."

Supporters argue that the establishment of black studies was one of the healthiest developments in higher education in this country and that the opponents are in entrenched positions within education circles, such as foundations and university boards.

At a conference of black studies leaders and supporters at Ohio State University in February, a statement by the National Council of Black Studies said: "The period of 1968-72 was a high point for black studies. Almost 500 programs were established and at least 1,300 colleges and universities offered a minimum of one course on the black experience."

General Subjects Backed  
 The rapid expansion was short-lived. By 1973, the outline of the counterblack emerged. The earliest attacks were in the form of financial cutbacks. By 1974, there were only 200 black studies programs. This attack has put black studies into a period of reassessment."

Houston Baker, director of Afro-

## Black Studies Battle Not Over, Some U.S. Educators Contend

By Francis Ward

AGG, June 16.—When students at Northwestern University seized control of the office in the spring of 1968 as the first major U.S. take-over carried out by the creation of a black program.

The take-over set off one of the most turbulent periods in the history of higher education. It came scores of attacks, big and small, and violent, around "rotatable demands" by students seeking more resources and administrators resisting dealing with the pressure.

Small University, black carried loaded rifles a building siege. San Jose State University was for months in a student administration standoff. The city of Michigan's campus quickly immobilized by a rally by the Black Action in 1970.

From 1968-73, "the battle for the acceptance of the validity of black studies as an intellectual discipline was fought and won," writes Nick Aaron Ford of Coppin State College in Baltimore. Black studies programs have been established at about half the "accredited institutions of higher learning in America. Black studies are here to stay in one form or another," Mr. Ford said.

However, other black studies directors and teachers differed sharply with Mr. Ford on the future of their programs. The declining enrollments, by students seeking more resources and administrators resisting dealing with the pressure.

In interviews, few black studies directors predicted that their programs were here to stay. Many black studies programs have been eliminated since 1974, they said, and others are threatened by declining enrollments, severe budget cuts and continued resistance from the academic community.

Supporters argue that the establishment of black studies was one of the healthiest developments in higher education in this country and that the opponents are in entrenched positions within education circles, such as foundations and university boards.

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Houston Baker, director of Afro-

© Los Angeles Times.



## Celebrating Helsinki With KGB

The participating states, desiring to improve the conditions under which journalists from one participating state exercise their profession in another participating state, intend in particular to . . . increase the opportunities for journalists of the participating states to communicate personally with their sources, including organizations and official institutions . . . (and) that the legitimate pursuit of their professional activity will neither render journalists liable to expulsion nor otherwise penalize them.

—From the final act, Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, signed at Helsinki, Aug. 1, 1975.

Professionally, we can only envy Robert Toth, the Moscow correspondent of the Los Angeles Times, who has been detained by Soviet authorities in violation of the Helsinki agreement quoted above and all other standards of civility. At the risk of some anxiety to his family and friends on the eve of his departure from a three-year assignment in Moscow, Toth has been given the opportunity personally to experience a crude KGB entrapment, a bully-boy sidewalk arrest, a Soviet-style interrogation and a glimpse of the Kremlin's police-state apparatus, including the Lefortovo Prison complex. It will make wonderful reading when he finally departs.

But politically, it is time again to despair of the course of Soviet justice—and common sense. The treatment of Toth is merely most serious in a series of harassments of American correspondents and diplomats in recent months by a government that still trembles before a handful of organized domestic dissenters. That is more unnerving than the

temporary annoyance to a journalistic colleague.

Is the struggle for power in the Kremlin so fierce that the KGB cannot be kept from running amok in its frenzied pursuit of every alleged plot? Is the circle of worldly Soviet officials, including the Foreign Ministry, so weak that considerations of diplomacy or even propaganda cannot prevail against the police bureaucracy? Or is the Belgrade conference to review the Helsinki agreements such a threat to the top Soviet leadership that every free-thinking Russian soul and inquiring foreign journalist must be tied together in fanciful tales of espionage? We are not sure which theory is the most disheartening.

Toth was arrested while receiving a scientific paper on extraterrestrial perception, which had been offered to him in a set-up designed to exploit his interest in science stories. Later, it was absurdly suggested that he had violated his status by collecting "secret information of a political and military nature." On Wednesday, it appeared that whether or not he is charged directly, his testimony is wanted to construct a case against Anatoly Shcharansky, a dissenter accused of treason.

No one outside the Soviet Union will take such cases and charges seriously as long as the Soviet government condones the illegal and ludicrous conduct of its police and judicial agents. The Soviet people must choose between silence and the harshest punishment for dissent. The rest of the world can note again that not just the discomfort of one foreigner is at stake in these episodes but also the Soviet regime's authority and reputation for legality and integrity in all its dealings abroad.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Nuclear Breeder Breathes

We thought the Clinch River nuclear breeder reactor in Tennessee was surely dead when President Carter announced his opposition last March. Now, due to aggressive lobbying by the nuclear power industry and its union allies, Clinch River appears to be coming alive again. The House Science and Technology Committee restored \$150 million to the energy research budget this week to begin its construction. A close vote is expected when the bill reaches the House floor.

Clinch River was originally envisioned as a crucial response to the energy crisis. Like other nuclear reactors, it is designed to transform nuclear energy into electricity. But there is one big difference: Unlike conventional reactors, Clinch River would "breed" additional nuclear fuel from the atomic waste materials it created. These wastes could then be reprocessed into plutonium, and reinserted into power reactors, beginning the cycle anew.

In theory, breeder reactors could greatly stretch the world's supply of nuclear fuel. It is unclear, so far, whether we shall ever be able to afford to save fuel in that way. Uranium, the conventional nuclear fuel—and for that matter, conventional fossil fuels—are available in great quantities, at high cost. Breeders would save us the trouble of looking and mining, but the costs of building the reactors and reprocessing plants seem destined to exceed the cost of providing alternate fuels.

Even if breeders were clearly economic, they pose a considerable threat to international security. Plutonium, unlike uranium reactor fuel, can be used to make nuclear bombs. Anyone with a breeder reactor and a reprocessing facility, or merely the ingenuity to steal plutonium, could produce nuclear weapons. It has thus become a major goal of administration policy to halt the diffusion of breeder technology.

The nuclear industry argues that the

commercial promise of breeders is not yet widely understood and needs to be demonstrated. It argues also that the limits on supplies of uranium and fossil fuels and the competition of other industrial nations make it foolish to foreclose a promising technology. Unless Clinch River is built now, it is said, we shall lack the skill to build a breeder when we need it. The industry discounts the concern about the proliferation of weapons: the nuclear genie is already out of the bottle, it says, and other countries will build and sell breeder reactors even if we don't.

President Carter seems to us to have the better side of this argument:

• Construction of the Clinch River plant would have little effect on our ability to build breeder reactors a decade from now, if they are needed. It is only a demonstration project applying a relatively primitive technology. Research on more advanced types is scheduled to continue, with or without Clinch River; the administration budget allocates more than \$300 million for that effort in 1978.

• Other nations are not yet fully committed to the development of breeder power. The Soviet Union and France are moving forward, but other potential builders, including West Germany, Japan and Britain, can still be influenced by American policy and example. If the United States invests hundreds of millions in a demonstration breeder, others will surely proceed with competing projects. If the United States holds back, and makes it clear that it will not provide reprocessing services or technology to others, there remains a chance that the spread of the breeder will be significantly delayed.

In short, Clinch River is an unnecessary project combining poor economics, bad foreign policy and unneeded technology.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Commonwealth Communiqué

The Commonwealth prime ministers have distinguished themselves by condemning President Amin . . . Amin's rule is so cruel and barbarous that this condemnation may seem to be the least gesture they could make. But do not underestimate what it cost some of the African leaders to swallow their unthinking black-good/white-bad attitude which has bedeviled past conferences. An organization which is mature enough to denounce both the indignities of apartheid and the obscenities of Idi Amin has some claim to be listened to.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

Though unnamed, Amin has been excommunicated, and British insistence that he be excluded as a pariah has been vindicated. Some support and hope has been given to the suffering people of Uganda. There is no suggestion that the sort of sanctions directed against Rhodesia and urged by the Africans against South Africa should be used to try to weaken Amin's grip. Indeed, it is Britain that would initially have to apply any sanctions, and Britain has hostages at stake. But a process has been started whose end cannot yet be foreseen. It will be interesting to see who defends Amin against the Commonwealth's verdict.

—From the Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

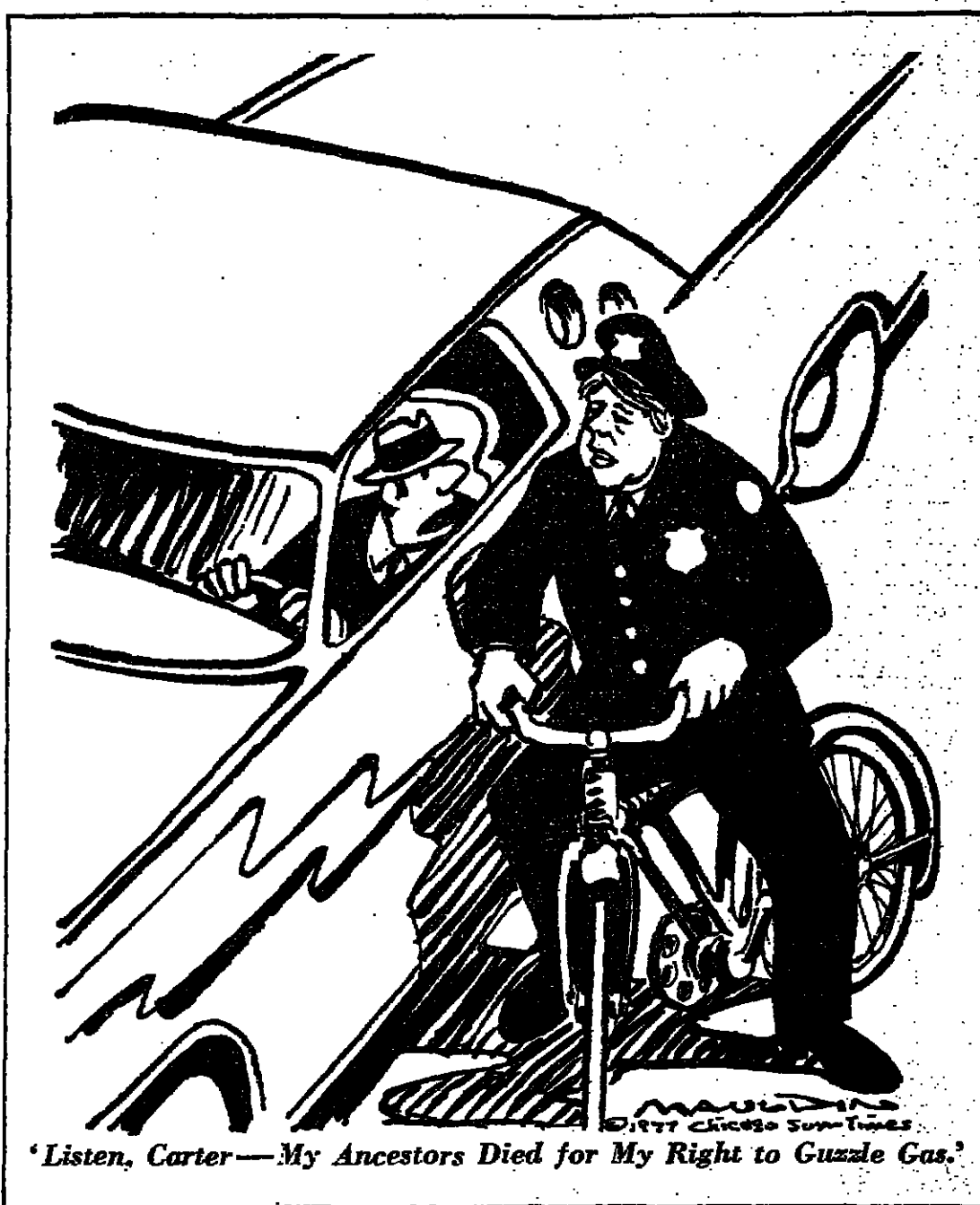
June 17, 1902

NEW YORK—Between the humidity of the atmosphere and the dirt caused by the burning of soft coal in consequence of the death of anthracite coal due to the Pennsylvania strike, the lot of the average New Yorker is not happy. The smoke and grime are certainly unwanted visitors to the city that prides itself on its clear sky and pure atmosphere. It is very, very unpleasant.

#### Fifty Years Ago

June 17, 1927

LE HAVRE—In marble halls and lacquer salons richly tapestried and decorated—surroundings that might have realized the dream of some lavish king rather than the 20th-century comforts of an Atlantic voyager—more than 700 guests of the French Line were entertained today aboard the new liner Ile de France, which was dedicated and leaves on its first voyage for New York on June 22.



## Does the EEC Have a Human Face?

By Jonathan Power

LONDON.—The Brussels headquarters of the European Economic Community is almost impossible to reach by telephone. Its president, Roy Jenkins, has the unfortunate manner of a Hapsburg monarch. These, however, are the least of its worries.

It is suffering from a major credibility problem that could well isolate it from the popular support that is needed over the long run to sustain its vitality.

In short: does the Common Market have a human face? One answer to this is given in a new book by Michael Shanks, who for three years was the EEC's director general for social affairs. He writes of how in the early 1970s the community was forced to recognize that it could no longer continue "on the laissez-faire principles of the Treaty of Rome without risking major social and political frictions . . . If the process of economic growth was to continue to be socially and politically acceptable it must be accompanied—and be seen to be accompanied—by an active program of social reform designed to humanize the process of change and to spread the fruits of growth more equitably."

### Principles

Shanks's book portrays the efforts of the statesmen of the early seventies, Willy Brandt, Georges Pompidou and Edward Heath, to grapple with this problem. In late 1972 they met in Paris with their colleagues and issued a ringing declaration of principles. Social policy was near the top of this list. But the enthusiasm for the follow-through, claims Shanks, was "fickle." The political will which made the summit declaration so vigorous "evaporated with alarming speed." The present commissioner for social affairs, Henk Vredeling, could tell me in Brussels last week that social policy "was never more than a blia."

One obvious reason for the loss of impetus was the dismal economic situation of the mid-1970s. Inflation and mounting unem-

ployment have changed the politicians' preoccupations. The first item of business is to get the economic machine functioning again.

But the malaise in the European community has deeper causes than the recession. Part of the fault, in Shanks's view, is rooted in the Rome treaty. This document, essentially laissez-faire in outlook, was at its strongest in committing Europe to abolish all obstacles to the free movement of labor, goods and capital. Its weakness was that it made barely any reference to social policy. It did not anticipate the problems that would be thrown up by the rapid economic growth that followed the dismantling of economic barriers.

Europe's boom sucked in twelve million immigrant workers. "It was as if the machine had been built for itself the same complex of racial problems with which the United States has been painfully grappling over many years." The new prosperity also made European workers less tolerant of "the boring, stultifying, often dangerous and unhealthy jobs to which many are condemned in order to provide the fruits of growth for the rest of us."

The weaknesses inherent in the Treaty of Rome are not helped by the traditional posture of the commission. It tends to assume that the national governments are in some way the "enemy." It often insists, argues Shanks, "in an increasingly prickly way on its status as a quasi-government." In the search for its mandate, the commission adopts a legalistic posture towards the Treaty of Rome with all its inadequacies. What is needed, concludes Shanks, is a new blueprint to reflect post-Treaty of Rome priorities combined with a style of political leadership at the community helm that works more tightly with national political structures.

This is a view of Europe that does not go down well in today's climate. Andrew Shonfield, commenting in Encounter on Shanks's

views, wrote that "Western Europe is not yet capable of building a common society." Shanks's argument, if acted upon, would "risk straining the implicit and still very fragile sense of solidarity among the nations of the community to the breaking point."

I for one, however, believe Shanks has the better of the argument. Europe does need a social purpose if it is to survive and develop. Social policy is almost as important as direct economic aid. For unless the European ideal is seen to be intimately involved in the day-to-day concerns of its people, then it cannot hope to win their support. And without that, it will fade away into stultifying bureaucracy that does not even answer its phones.

Postscript: perhaps Europe does have a human face after all. My trip around Europe last week was made without a passport. I had forgotten it at home. But with a few smiles and a little guile I survived without it.

## Pushing Human Rights: To What Consequence?

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—According to Andrew Young, the committed and determined President Carter feels on the human rights issue "quite a surprise to me." The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, who is full of surprises himself, makes plain in his Playboy interview that he approves of Carter's making human rights the centerpiece of American foreign policy. But he insists that "the human-rights emphasis by this administration was never really set down, thought out and planned."

If that is so—and there is no reason to doubt it—then such a process is overdue. For, as this week's discussions at the Belgrade conference indicate, the evidence is all too clear that the Soviets have responded to the human-rights offensive by a severe crackdown on their own dissidents.

While American spokesmen are rightly arraigning the Communists for their actions, we cannot escape the duty to ask ourselves whether our government is wise to treat this issue as it has. A round table on this subject last week, sponsored here by the National Democratic Forum, suggested to this reporter that the answer is by no means as clear as the administration would make it seem.

### Moral Code

Pat Dorian, the admirable Mississippi civil-rights activist who has become coordinator for human rights in the State Department, insisted that the United States is obligated by its moral code, by international agreement and by act of Congress to seek worldwide observance of human rights and "we are not going to back down on it." While her custom of forthrightness, she argued that the Soviet dissidents "don't expect an army to come, but they need to hear an echo from somewhere" to sustain their own courage.

Dorian was supported by Norman Podhoretz, editor of Commentary magazine. He described the human-rights offensive, not just as a humanitarian response to the plight of Soviet dissidents, but as a major weapon in what he called "an ideological confrontation" with the Communists. By describing it in those terms, Podhoretz highlighted one of the paradoxes in Carter's position. While the editor clearly sees human rights as a "weapon" against the Soviets, Carter himself has publicly proclaimed the end of reflexive "cold war" anti-Communism and has promised a new foreign policy with a different premise. If Podhoretz is right, then Carter may be guilty of reviving the very thing he has sought to bury.

Morton H. Halperin, the former National Security Council staff member who was part of the Nixon White House, jumped on this paradox. He declared that "we are well past the human-rights issues" and that to declare ideological war

on their regime, and to my mind that means much more repression in the Soviet Union, not much less."

The reason why that may be the case was explained by Jerry Hough, a Duke University scholar on Soviet affairs. His view, think, are worth considering. First, he said, there is no question that the United States has the right to champion the cause of the Soviet dissidents.

Russia propagandizes in behalf of American Communists and radicals all the time. And it "whining" about our support for the Soviet dissidents "is very unbecoming for a great power, Hough said.

What we must ask, Hough said, is whether it is wise for us to emulate the Soviets. The Russians champion American dissidents and publicize their supposed "oppression," not in the naive hope of bringing them to power in the United States, "but simply for reasons of internal propaganda—to convince the people there is no better alternative to the present system in Russia."

"It may be," Hough said, "that our policies are to be understood in the same terms," i.e., as domestic propaganda aimed at "making the American people feel good about their government," an "developing support" for the Carter administration. That rationale is understandable, he said, but not particularly moral.

But, he said, "if, unlike the Soviets, we really want to influence developments in the country, 'perhaps we should not emulate the policy the Soviet pursue for other purposes.'"

Hough said there are two reasons to believe Carter's spotlight on human-rights offenses will be counterproductive, in terms of its effect on Soviet behavior.

### Alien Cause

First, he said, "we should consider the probability that in more closely the Soviet dissident and the cause of democratization become identified with the United States, the more effectively the Soviet Union will be able to treat these causes as alien, even treasonable elements." Of course just as that has happened in the case of Anatoly Shcharansky and others.

Second, he said, because the Soviets are likely to perceive the human-rights offensive, not as an expression of America's moral values, but as a power move designed to stir up trouble inside their empire, it is likely to provoke a highly nationalistic and negative response.

His conclusion, worth pondering, was this: If the goal is increased freedom and democracy inside the Soviet bloc, "the crucial thing for the long term is the diffusion of ideological conflict not ideological war. If we are talking about defense of human rights, we are not playing a game. We must ask: What are the responsible consequences of our actions?"

## Mr. Vorster's Shift

By Anthony Lewis

would play a role in supervising the elections.

All that represents a sharp change of attitude on Vorster's part. He has been strongly opposed to any UN role in Namibia. And he reportedly had assured the Turnhalle delegates that they would at least manage the transition to independence.

John Vorster has the reputation of a man who does not easily change his mind or his policy. If his shift on Namibia is real—and officials here are convinced that it is—then the interesting question is what moved him.

At least when the deepest concerns of the African people are not at stake, Vorster is a realist. He evidently has come to the conclusion that change can no longer be avoided on the fringes of South Africa—and that resisting there adds to the dangers for South Africa itself.

But dropping the commitment to the Turnhalle group is still a sudden step, with some political risk for Vorster. There must be a more immediate explanation for his moving so quickly, and it is not hard to suggest one: the policy of the new American government.

With all the confusion of their early days, Jimmy Carter and his administration have now communicated clearly that they give a high priority to ending racial oppression in southern Africa. And those are not just high-toned sentiments. The Americans have played an active part in organizing diplomatic strategy for change in Namibia and Rhodesia.

The new British foreign secretary, David Owen, has all made southern Africa a principle area of his interest. He may have been motivated in part by a concern, given the active new American policy, for Britain's vital investment in and trade with South Africa. In any event, he has produced important new ideas of diplomacy in the area.

Dr. Owen's particular emphasis is on Rhodesia. After the breakthrough last September, when Henry Kissinger's initiative in the white Rhodesian leader, Ian Smith, to accept the principle of majority rule, negotiations stalled. Now on that intractable issue in Namibia, there is some feeling of hope in London.

To a great extent, the hopes rest on Vorster. With the Carter administration in office, it can no longer expect to lead a help on Namibia and Rhodesia for American willingness to give white supremacy more time in South Africa. But Vorster must still think a controlled transition preferable. The signs are that he does—that he is adjusting to the new diplomatic reality. It is necessary to add that the issues in southern Africa will remain extremely difficult even Vorster is more flexible as brings white opinion along with him. The expectation of victory is not likely to make African nationalists more reasonable. More unified in Namibia or Rhodesia. And now South Africa itself has had a taste of urban terror, with all of its incalculable consequences.

### Letters

#### Argentina

In an editorial published in the May 28 issue of The New York Times (A1, May 27), words were printed which were slanderously attributed to me in a libel published in Europe by a group of notorious subversive military ("Argentine—the Process to Genocide," editorial Elías-Querejeta, Madrid 1977).

That editorial also attributed ideas and aims to me, in other falsehoods, promoting the adoption of measures harmful to Argentine sovereignty under the pretext that it is necessary to put a halt to alleged fascist trends.

As the governor of the province of Buenos Aires I am identified with the basic objectives of the national reorganization process announced on March 24, 1976. These objectives are incompatible with the totalitarian ideologies which, during the course of this century, have promoted the degradation of man, his dignity and freedom. Freedom, National Socialism, racism and all of the forms of genocide are as inconsistent with the republican philosophy of the government of the province of Buenos Aires as the various forms of international Communism.

It thus turns out to be surprising that The New York Times expresses accusations that lack any justification: that have not been raised by the numerous cultural associations, foreign groups and civic, economic, labor

or sports associations which, under the protection of existing constitutional guarantees, carry out peacefully activities over the broad area of the territory of the province. In a government of open doors such as ours, a simple inquiry would have been sufficient to learn the truth.

IBERICO MANUEL SAINT JEAN, Brigadier General (ret.), La Plata, Argentina, June 6, 1977.

From the N.Y. Times editor:

The words attributed in our editorial to Gen. Saint Jean came from a publication that we had reason to trust but which in this case has been tardy in demonstrating that they were actually uttered.

Still unable to pinpoint the quotation, we certainly regret having used it and herewith offer our apology to the general.

This in no way retracts our judgment that the practices of the government of Buenos Aires province and of the national military government of Argentina are inconsistent with human dignity and freedom. The purpose of our editorial was to distinguish between the two: the national Videla government, for all its faults, appears to us plainly more moderate on human rights and more sophisticated on other issues than the group of hard-line challengers to which Gen. Saint Jean belongs.

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A Sharp Change

Last week Vorster gave up that last significant point of resistance. He dropped the idea of an interim government in Namibia altogether. Instead, he said that a single administrator would run the territory until its people elect a new constituent assembly. And he appears to have agreed that a secretariat supplied by the United Nations would advise the administrator and that the UN















## NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) June 16

1977 - Stocks and High, Low, Div in 5	St. P/E 100s, High Low, Quot, Close	1977 - Stocks and High, Low, Div in 5	St. P/E 100s, High Low, Quot, Close	1977 - Stocks and High, Low, Div in 5	St. P/E 100s, High Low, Quot, Close
20 1/2 Enbridge 40 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2	20 1/2 Enbridge 40 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2	20 1/2 Enbridge 40 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2	20 1/2 Enbridge 40 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2	20 1/2 Enbridge 40 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2	20 1/2 Enbridge 40 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2
20 1/2 Enbridge 40 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2	20 1/2 Enbridge 40 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2	20 1/2 Enbridge 40 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2	20 1/2 Enbridge 40 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2	20 1/2 Enbridge 40 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2	20 1/2 Enbridge 40 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2
20 1/2 Enbridge 40 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2	20 1/2 Enbridge 40 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2	20 1/2 Enbridge 40 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2	20 1/2 Enbridge 40 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2	20 1/2 Enbridge 40 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2	20 1/2 Enbridge 40 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2
20 1/2 Enbridge 40 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2	20 1/2 Enbridge 40 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2	20 1/2 Enbridge 40 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2	20 1/2 Enbridge 40 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2	20 1/2 Enbridge 40 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2	20 1/2 Enbridge 40 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2
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20 1/2 Enbridge 40 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2	20 1/2 Enbridge 40 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2	20 1/2 Enbridge 40 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2	20 1/2 Enbridge 40 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2	20 1/2 Enbridge 40 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2	20 1/2 Enbridge 40 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2
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COMPANY	INDUS.	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR. '74, '75, '76	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	321 - 327	326	326 - 324	5	5.8	80.14 - 83.00 - 85.60	14,774	75% net dividend of Fr. 16 confirmed (vs. Fr. 15 in 1975).
ASSUR. GROUPE PARIS	Insurance	249 - 252	250	250 - 248	9	4.5	12.27 - 12.22 -	2,623	AGP S.A.-Cie du Midi merger early April (Group already holds 50%).
BOUYGUES	Construct.	260.50 - 275	264	264 - 260	11	6.2	50.70 - 52.92 - 56.34	600	75% net dividend of Fr. 21.30 (vs. 6.5% vs. '75) payable as of June 28.
BSN GERAIS DANONE	Foodstuffs	332 - 342	338	338 - 337	10	6.3	28.38 - 34.20 - 30.12	1,338	75% control, net earnings = 46 MF vs. 45 MF in 1975.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping	197 - 199	198.50	198 - 197.50	11	7.7	16.96 - 16.41 - 13.24	1,866	Chargers Reunis div. for 1976 = Fr. 11.20 per share (vs. Fr. 11).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	70.50 - 61.50	64.50	65 - 64.50	4	7.7	11.18 - 10.02 - 24.60	1,672	'77 1st quarter group control, turnover = 1,195 MF; 27.5% overseas.
CREDIT COMM. FRANÇ.	Bank	705 - 714	710	710 - 708	6	8.5	10.26 - 15.85 - 14.00	5,759	75% net profit = Fr. 68.10 mil. vs. 72.59 mil. in 1975.
CREDIT INDUST. COMM.	Bank	705 - 714	710	710 - 708	6	8.5	10.26 - 15.85 - 14.00	4,508	From March '75 to March '77, CIC customer deposits increased by 13.5%.
CREDIT DU NORD	Bank	69.50 - 70	70	70 - 69.50	8	11.0	5.54 - 5.44 -	4,800	1976 net profit = 5,603.77 Fr. vs. 5,181.318 in 1975.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind.	90 - 87.50	88.50	88 - 87.50	8	10.6	28.13 - 9.00 -	3,684	'77 1st quarter turnover = 1,376 MF vs. 1,116 MF (+22%).
EURAFRANCE	Holding	100 - 104	102	102 - 102	4	8.3	- - - 35.50 -	2,799	Oct. 1, '75-Sept. 30, '76 profit = 27 MF (+19.5%), Fr. 11 dividend (vs. Fr. 10).
FERROD S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	490 - 506	500	500 - 498	11	4.9	23.02 - 29.27 - 23.05	1,497	Convertible (1 for 1) bond issue of 117.5 MF at 9.50%, Actual yield 11.15%.
GEN. OCCIDENTALE	Holding	100.50 - 100	100.50	100.50 - 100.50	7	8.2	- - - 26.94 -	2,805	75.1% of Cevenon Ltd's capital now held by group.
IMETAL	Mining	64.50 - 70.50	68.50	68.50 - 70.50	4	4.4	17.97 - 2.64 - 21.00	7,044	'76 consolidated results = 245 MF (+25 MF in 1975).
MOET-CHENESSY	Beverages	483.50 - 500	490	490 - 488	31	2.3	17.04 - 5.71 -	3,157	1976 group net profit = 40.64 MF (vs. 38.88 MF in 1975).
NORD (Compagnie de)	Holding	25.50 - 27.50	26.50	26 - 25.50	7	8.4	0.18 - 0.27 - 1.72	12,284	75% net profit = 23 MF vs. 2.3 in '75. Div. up to Fr. 1.50 per share vs. Fr. 1.40.
PECHELBRONN	Metals	70 - 68	69	69 - 68	11	8.4	6.32 - 10.76 - 6.74	2,825	1976 net dividend proposal = Fr. 6 (same as 1975).
PECHNEY-UG-ROHELM	Chemicals	50 - 52.50	51.50	51.50 - 52.50	10	6.4	27.50 - 6.50 - 6.00	25,162	75% control, cash flow = 1,099.1 MF vs. 399.4 MF in '75 (+160%).
PSA PRUGOT-CITROEN	Holding	292.50 - 301	297.50	295 - 292.50	3	4.2	38.24 - 54.71 - 137.50	9,381	Peugeot Cars '76 net non-consol. cash flow = 1,465.6 MF (+185% vs. '75).
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	60.50 - 64.50	62.50	62.50 - 64.50	-	6.2	- - - - -	5,400	Takeover bid for all shares of "Les Iles Charentes" at Fr. 30 per share.
REDOUTE	Mail order	625 - 604	614	614 - 604	11	2.3	38.87 - 45.87 - 47.80	936	'76/77 net profit 5.5% net dividend = Fr. 16 MF (Fr. 15).
ROBECCO	Leisure Comp.	384 - 368.50	376	376 - 368.50	-	6.9	(not relevant)	22,572	For 1st 4 months '77, 53,800 new shares issued (400,000 as bonus).
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1774 - 1625	1685	1685 - 1625	51	1.6	71.26 - 75.76 -	266	'76/77 control, turnover (net-consol) = 372 MF vs. 265 MF (+39.6%).

(a) P/E calculated on '75 earnings after others on '76. (b) Tax credit not included. (c) Consolidated.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

# \$825,000,000

Financing of a Forward Purchase of Oil from

## The British National Oil Corporation

The undersigned acted as a financial advisor to The British National Oil Corporation.

### LEHMAN BROTHERS

INCORPORATED

NEW YORK • ATLANTA • BOSTON • CHICAGO • DALLAS  
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June 17, 1977

1977 - Stocks and High, Low, Div in 5	St. P/E 100s, High Low, Quot, Close	1977 - Stocks and High, Low, Div in 5	St. P/E 100s, High Low, Quot, Close	1977 - Stocks and High, Low, Div in 5	St. P/E 100s, High Low, Quot, Close
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(Continued on next page)















A 12x12 grid representing a 12-tone equal temperament scale. The grid is divided into four 6x6 quadrants. The top-left quadrant contains numbers 1 through 12. The top-right quadrant contains numbers 13 through 24. The bottom-left quadrant contains numbers 25 through 36. The bottom-right quadrant contains numbers 37 through 48. The grid is filled with black and white squares, representing the intervals between the notes.

1 Vanquish	55 Dust devils	13 Moon's age on
5 Low	57 Row of seats	Jan. 1
9 Grate upon	58 Justice, Order	20 Skater's stunt
13 Sax or singer	and Peace	23 Bring home
14 Paradise	goddesses	the bacon
55 Netherlands city	59 Only	24 Grasping person
(with "The")	60 Sent for Jeeves	27 After thrapic
16 Perjuror	61 Eyaite	28 Horn sound
47 Oiler	52 "Her us —"	29 Makes a gaffe
19 Kind of cabin	(sailors' motto?)	30 In the center
20 Crake	63 Ray, of films	31 Decline
21 Vanity		32 Club i.o.u.'s
	DOWN	33 Be sick
22 Obstacle race	1 It takes four	38 All: Prefix
25 Unyielding	to walk	41 Cupid's weapon
32 Needle-shaped	2 "The Waste	44 Relix
50 Knowing	Land" poet	45 Humperdinck's
52 Magna —	3 They have	name at birth
54 Correlaire	properties,	47 Kind of sanctum
58 Spiritual food	can sell	48 Sierra —
56 Word repeated	4 Peak	49 Turn over;
before huray	5 Ercu	50 Silvery grant;
27 Motor part	6 Date on	pinfish
30 Red man: Abbr.	7 Ice, pinnace	51 Boutique
49 Goodfian	8 Step above Mid.	52 Calabrian coin
48 Leaves out	9 Sword	55 Abbott's man
45 Meal course	10 Like	on first
45 Presses for	11 Methuselah	56 Kindergarten
payment	12 Having	cupup
46 Penny-pinching	confidence	57 First of a
51 Irish seaport	13 Shell-game	musical trio
53 Ointment	adjunct	

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Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

ALGATVE	19	66	Clear.	MADRID	23	23	Clear.
AMSTERDAM	13	39	Showers.	MILAN	29	82	Clear.
ANKARA	28	82	Clear.	MILAN	24	73	Cloudy.
ATHENS	26	82	Clear.	MOSCOW	24	82	Clear.
BAGDAD	26	82	Clear.	MOSCOW	29	81	Clear.
BERGRADE	26	78	Cloudy.	MUNICH	16	61	Cloudy.
BERLIN	22	72	Cloudy.	NEW YORK	23	73	Clear.
BHUSAN	13	58	Showers.	NEW YORK	21	74	Clear.
BUCAREST	—	—	—	OSLO	23	73	Clear.
BUDAPEST	27	81	Cloudy.	PARIS	14	57	Clear.
CASABLANCA	21	78	Clear.	PRAGUE	18	72	Clear.
COBLENZ	26	78	Clear.	PRAGUE	22	72	Cloudy.
COSTA DEL SOL	28	78	Clear.	SOFIA	—	—	—
DUBLIN	14	37	Cloudy.	STOCKHOLM	16	64	Variable.
EDINBURGH	14	37	Cloudy.	STOCKHOLM	21	74	Clear.
FLORENCE	25	73	Cloudy.	TEL AVIV	39	86	Clear.
FRANKFURT	16	61	Showers.	TUNIS	24	78	Clear.
GENOVA	19	66	Clear.	VIENNA	22	72	Cloudy.
HERZOGENTHAUM	27	82	Clear.	WARSZAWA	24	82	Clear.
ISTANBUL	24	81	Clear.	WASHINGTON	28	83	Hazy.
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Clear.	ZURICH	30	88	Clear.
LISBON	19	64	Clear.				
LONDON	16	61	Clear.				
LOS ANGELES	13	59	Clear.				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Coasted at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the KET: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(d) Baerbond	SF357.45	(w) Alexander Fund	\$6.75
(d) Conbat	SF705	(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEDF)	\$7.33
(d) Grobar	SF655	Austral Select Fd	91.77
(d) Stockbar	SF642	(w) Browninvest	\$12.46

— CSF Fund.....	SP\$3.56	(d) Citadel Fund.....	\$7.98
— Crossbow Fund.....	SP\$4.80	(e) Cleveland Offshore Fd...	\$852.68
— ITF Fund N.V.....	\$7.99	(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs	\$7.71
		(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs	\$13.61
		(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	\$9.54

(w) Capital Int'l.....	\$15.34	(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)...	\$0.77
(w) Capital Italia S.A....	\$7.59	(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.....	\$14.12
		(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent..	\$11.96
<b>CREDIT SUISSE:</b>		(w) Europe Obligations.....	LP1.023
		(w) Euro-Treasury Fund.....	\$127.51

(d) C.S. Bonds-Bonds.....	SF78	(w) Fomaciz Issu Fr.....	SF1180
(d) C.S. Bonds-Int'l.....	SF625	(d) Formula Selection Fd....	SF1080
(d) Energie-Valor.....	SF89	(d) Fonditalia.....	29.35
(d) Usace.....	SF606	(d) Frankl-Trust Interzins....	DM44.22
(d) Europa-Valor.....	SF123	(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)....	30.57

(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l.....	58.07
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV.....	\$1,832
(1) H.O.L.T. Hobot.....	\$25.38
(d) Icofund.....	\$9.54

(w) Fidelity Asset Mgmt. Co.	\$28.41	(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey)	\$23.79
(w) Fidelity Div. Svcs. Tr.	\$55.66	(r) Int'l Securities Fund	\$5.25
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	\$18.13	(r) Invest. Atlantes	\$31.50
(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	\$35.33	(w) Italamerica S.A. Fund	\$7.69
(w) Fidelity World Fd.	\$13.08	(w) Italamerica Int'l Fd.	\$6.23

— (w) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd...	\$75.31	(d) Japan Selection Fund...	\$50.68
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund.....	\$6.31	(w) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$22.96
<b>JARDINE FLEMING:</b>		(d) EB Income Fund.....	LF1.623
		(c) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	\$10.99

(f) JARDIN EAST ASIA.....	\$12.38	(w) LUXORD.....	\$19.60
— (w) Lloyds Int'l Growth.....	\$F402.50	(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd.....	\$38.94
		(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund.....	\$9.20
		(d) Newcap Int'l.....	\$5.10

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.:	(w) Nippon Fund.....	\$49.51	
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund.....	593.06	(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund...	\$5.93
— (w) Sterling Fund.....	£123.11	(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd....	\$6.03
		(w) N.A.M.F.....	\$57.23

(d) Real Estate Fund.....	\$136.70
(e) RentInvest.....	LP876
(f) Safe Trust Fund.....	\$19.68
(g) Samuels Portfolio.....	SP69
Share Realty N.Y.....	SP15.51

(d) America Valor.....	SF450.25	(d) Soros Fund .. .. .	\$321.65
(d) Intervenor .. .. .	SF63.50	(w) Talent Global Fund.....	\$3.99
(d) Japan Portfolio.....	SF491.75	(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)..	\$39.59

- (d) Universal Fund ...	SP93.39	(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd....	\$2.77
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:		(d) Universal Lollar Trust...	\$4.27
- (c) Amc4 U.S. Sh. ...	SP20.25	(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd....	\$10.20
		(w) Western Growth Fd.....	\$5.45

(d) Eunis Europe Sh.....	SP112	(d) World Equity Grib Fd.....	\$405.32
(d) Pona Swic. Sh.....	SP23.50	(w) Worldwide Securities....	\$51.37
(d) Globinvest.....	SP62.75	(w) Worldwide Special.....	\$3,805.29
(d) Pacific Invest.....	SP60.75		

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:  
+ - Offer prices; z - Asked; b -  
bid. Change B/Y \$10 to \$1 per unit

(d) Uruguay.....	DM18.85	Suspended N.C.—Not communicated. ●—Ex-coupon.
(d) Valparaíso.....	DM42.85	
(d) Unispecial I.....	DM62.85	

هكذا من الأصل

## Reviewed by Adam Smith

LIKE the proper conscientious traveler, I gathered about me last fall perhaps 20 books about China: Edgar Snow and John King Fairbank, Barbara Tuchman and Jean-Louis Bertolotti and some drier China scholars. It also seemed as

through the first 200 visitors to China after Nixon's visit had each written a book, "My Trip to China," largely concerned with hotels, banquets and street impressions. I also read Orville Schell's "To the People's Republic." At that time the book was in typescript, lent by the publisher, and seemed the most refreshing and immediate of my stack of books. I reread it after I went to China; this time it seemed as familiar as my own notes.

Schell is a Chinese scholar who co-edited the first three volumes of "The China Reader." In 1975 he went to China with a group of Americans who worked for a short time at a Shanghai factory and then at a famous model farm commune, Tachai. His book is a series of postcard-sized mini-essays: "The Nursery," "Local Opera," "Brain Surgery," "Shanghai Hatrun." Each is delivered in a lean, spare, present-tense mode. Unlike some other accounts, the Chinese in "The People's Republic" come off as people in the vignettes.

As a writer, he is likable as the voyager with whom we must identify, once we are past the fascination with China as a newly reopened land. The fascination stems from the organic nature of society that grows from ours, where the energies all go to the group and not to the individual. Schell's questions are those that would occur to us in the situations in which he finds himself. "Do married people fight much in the West?" "The answer comes in colloquialisms: 'Let's say there is a fight, okay.' Well, everyone in the neighborhood or building will know, right? I mean, we all live so close to one another. How can you keep a fight private? The neighbors tell you about it. They hear it."

say something like, 'OK, how, what's wrong? What are the problems here? Let's sit down and talk.' Well, you know, we have a whole different social

It certainly is. Could one imagine, in the United States, the president saying that on some Thursday night the country

This list is based on reports from more than 260 bookstores in the United States. Weeks necessarily consecutive.

ally, says Schell, are obviously  
 will gather into groups  
 mutual and beneficial criticism  
 on how to do a better job? or  
 a cotinuity for which you ask a  
 student what he will do when  
 he graduates, and he says  
 "I don't know. I will go wherever  
 I am most needed."  
 "Do the Chinese enjoy sex?"  
 Schell asks. "Yes, of course,"  
 comes the answer. "When we  
 are married. But we do not  
 talk about it all the time."  
 And, Schell ruminates: "The  
 Chinese are not confronted with  
 the daily barrage of subliminal  
 sexual enticement which plays  
 on people's weaknesses.

The New York Times  
 FICTION  
 This  
 week

1 Falconer, by John Cheever  
 2 The Throat Birds, by Col  
 3 MacCallough .....  
 4 The House of the Seven  
 5 Segal .....  
 6 The Grass of '73, by Pat  
 7 E. Bradshaw .....  
 8 The Children of the  
 9 MacDonald .....  
 10 Trinity, by Leon Uris .....  
 11 The Chancellor Manuscript  
 12 of Robert Louis .....  
 13 MacDonald .....  
 14 Trinity, by Leon Uris .....  
 15 A Book of Chance: Con-  
 16 Prayer, by Joan Didion .....  
 17 How to Save Your Own  
 18 Life, by Fritz John .....  
 19 East Wind, Rain, by N  
 20 Richard Nash .....

[illegible]

**-By Alan T**

When defending a slam contract, an average player who has an ace makes it his business to score a trick with it as quickly as possible. He is obsessed with a dread that his ace may fail to score and the slam may succeed as a result. This snatching policy will sometimes aid the declarer and help him to make his slam. But it is a policy that in many snatching is fatal are very advanced indeed, and challenge the experts. East had the right inspiration on the diagrammed

After South opened one no-trump, North used three different conventions. Two hearts was a transfer, showing length in spades and forcing South to bid that suit. Four diamonds was a spinder showing a singleton or void in diamonds. This was done by South, since his diamond honors were of reduced value, but in view of his maximum values, he cue-bid the heart ace, and North used Blackwood to drive to slam.

This was a failure for the

bid we saw. East's cue bid served to show the diamond tricks from the

The winning play of diamonds is rather easy if North is the declarer. Diamond holding in the hand is visible. But a player would make the mistake of thinking the ace what was led from North, and would succeed.

NORTH  
4 ♠ 10 9 8  
5 ♠ 2  
6 ♠ 4  
7 ♠ 3

transfer-fee idea, since the slam would now have been made easily. If East had won the diamond ace, South would have won any return, drawn trumps and claimed the slam. The diamond winners in the South hand would have taken care of the potential losers in the North hand in clubs and ruff in hearts.

WEST LEO THE COWBOY



# Reds Snare Seaver, Yield No Established Stars

RE, June 16 (UPI)—The blockbuster trades history, the New York Mets to the Philadelphia Phillies for four players of far

leagues: Doug Flynn, a utility infielder, and two minor league outfielders, Steve Henderson and Dan Norzman.

The strongest team: Wherever the trade left the Mets, it seemed certain to strengthen Cincinnati, already the strongest team in baseball despite its current standing in second place in the National League's Western Division. Four times in the last seven years, the Reds have won the league pennant; twice in the last two years, the World Series.

And suddenly they added the one ingredient they were missing much of that time—overpower-

ing pitching. They also accomplished the deal without violating the recent agreement "not to touch our regular right men" in the lineup.

The trade further embroiled the professional sports world, which has been in upheaval for several years because of new money, court rulings, player revolts and numerous switches of franchises.

Other Trades: Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, the No. 1 player in basketball, was traded by Milwaukee to Los Angeles two years ago. Phil Esposito, the leading scorer in hockey, was traded by Boston to New York. Jeffries, the "fastest" new player in basketball, was sent by the New York Nets to Philadelphia in October. And Joe Namath, the glamour boy of football, recently played out his contract with the New York Jets and signed with Los Angeles.

But not many persons were prepared for the trading of Tom Seaver to the world champions of baseball, since Seaver had led the Mets for their losing years to one world championship,

one league pennant and prosperity. The trade ended a long feud between the Mets' front office and its star pitcher which began when Seaver took a strong union stand during the 1976 strike by the Players Association.

The feud became more intense when Seaver accused the Mets' front office of complacency when it failed to acquire a good hitter in the re-entry draft which involved about 25 players last winter.

Seaver, who signed a two-year contract for \$225,000 annually last year, wanted to renegotiate the agreement after realizing what re-entry free agents like Reggie Jackson, Wayne Garland, Gary Matthews, Bobby Grich and Joe Rudi received.

Seaver's record this year is 7-3, with an earned run average of 3.00. The 32-year-old right-hander has won 30 or more games in each of four seasons. His ERA over 10 seasons is 2.47, the lowest of any pitcher with 2,000 major league innings.

The only player obtained by the Mets from the Philadelphia Phillies is Zachary, 25, who won 14 games and lost 7 as a rookie last season. He also pitched one victory

in the playoff against Philadelphia and one in the World Series against the New York Yankees. He shared the league's rookie-of-the-year award with Butch Metzger, then of the San Diego Padres.

Seaver is a 24-year-old minor league outfielder from Houston who hits with some power. In three seasons in the minors, his best work was achieved last year at Triple A level in the Eastern League, where he hit .312 with 17 home runs. He has stolen 90 bases in the three seasons.

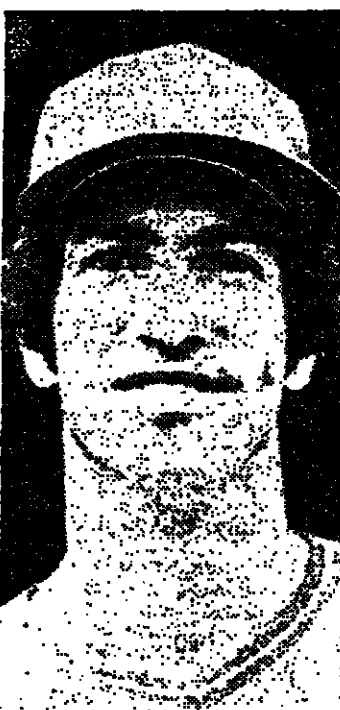
He was regarded as the Reds No. 1 minor league prospect but because of the presence of Cesar Geronimo, Ken Griffey and George Foster in the Reds outfield, he could not win a starting spot.

Flynn, 26, batted .283 for the Reds last year in 93 games as a fill-in shortstop-third baseman. He has long been regarded as a potential regular for any team other than the world champions and is likely the Mets will insert him into their lineup as their regular shortstop in place of light-hitting Bud Harrelson.

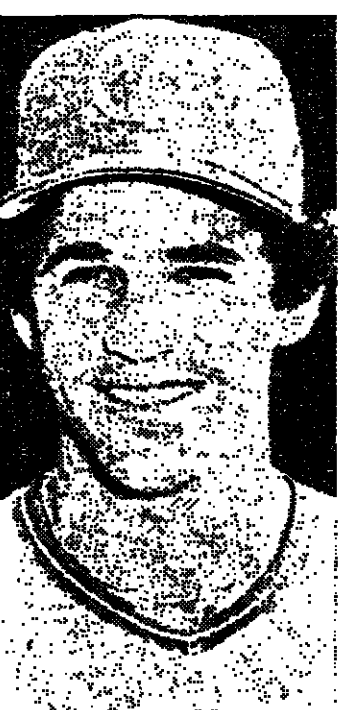
when he dragged my wife into this, that was the end. The alliance between Young and the Mets was stacked against me."

Young, whose son-in-law works for the Mets, has been Seaver's harshest critic in the local press.

In Atlanta last night, Seaver had said that he had been angered by a report from New York "that had me wanting to be traded because my wife, Nancy, was upset that Ruth Ryan (wife of Angels pitcher Nolan Ryan) was making more money than the Seavers. They can say any nonsense about me they want to, but when they start writing rubbish about my family, that really makes me sick."



Pat Zachary



Doug Flynn

**Zurlo Keeps Title**  
CAGLIARI, Sardinia, June 16 (UPI)—Franco Zurlo, European bantamweight boxing champion, retained his title last night by stopping challenger Jacky Bihlin of France at the start of the eighth round of their scheduled 15-round fight.

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Eastern Division				Eastern Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.	Team	W	L	Pct.
Boston	24	24	.500	Chicago	25	18	.581
New York	22	26	.454	St. Louis	24	25	.490
Baltimore	22	27	.447	Pittsburgh	22	27	.447
Milwaukee	20	29	.408	Philadelphia	22	27	.447
Seattle	20	31	.392	Montreal	22	28	.440
Toronto	20	31	.392	New York	20	29	.408
Western Division				Western Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.	Team	W	L	Pct.
Minnesota	25	25	.500	Los Angeles	24	21	.529
Chicago	24	26	.479	Cincinnati	22	27	.447
Texas	23	27	.459	San Francisco	22	28	.438
California	23	28	.449	San Diego	21	28	.429
Oakland	23	28	.449	Houston	21	29	.419
Seattle	22	29	.434	Atlanta	21	30	.413
Wednesday's Results				Thursday's Games			
St. Louis at San Francisco, 6-1.				Philadelphia at St. Louis, 7-1.			
Cleveland at Toronto, 1-0.				Pittsburgh at Philadelphia, 1-0.			
Milwaukee at Baltimore, 2-1.				Chicago at St. Louis, 6-1.			
Seattle at Oakland, 5-1.				St. Louis at New York, 6-1.			
Chicago at San Diego, 6-1.				Chicago at Boston, 2-1.			

## Seaver, in Tears, Tells of His Effort to Stay

NEW YORK, June 16 (UPI)—Tom Seaver, choking back tears and unable to read the brief goodbye he had written to fans, cleaned out his locker at Shea Stadium today.

The question of the fans in New York, Seaver started to say, "... ah, I could retain enough composure to talk 60 seconds, I'd have made it. As far as the fans go, I've given them a lot of thrills and they've been equally returned."

He had to leave the room and wash his face. His eyes were filled with tears. He returned and still could not read the few words he had scribbled on a small piece of paper. He gave the paper to a reporter and asked him to read it.

For 15 minutes, Seaver stood among dozens of newsmen in the dressing room, explaining how he made his 11-hour effort to stall off his trade. He said he offered to play out the remainder of his current two-year contract and sign a new contract that would give him the security he wanted. He said he was doing it out of loyalty to the Mets and his respect for new manager and old friend Tom Torre.

"My proposal was to play the next two years with the contract I have now and to play the next two with a new contract. But after [New York Daily News columnist] Dick Young's column,

a reporter and asked him to read it.

Earlier, the Angels, just beating the trading deadline, obtained left-handed pitcher Ken Brett from the Chicago White Sox in exchange for pitchers Don Kirkwood and John Verhoeven, infielder John Flannery and an undisclosed amount of cash.

Those deals overshadowed last-minute trading activity by other clubs in which Pittsburgh sent outfielder Ed Killebrew to Texas for infielder Jim Fregosi, the New York Yankees got catcher first baseman Cliff Johnson for

minor league shortstop Mike Fischlin and minor league pitcher Randy Nieman and the Oakland A's purchased outfielder Willie Crawford from the Astros for an undisclosed sum.

Meanwhile, the Philadelphia Phillies also ventured into baseball's marketplace completing a last-minute deal with the Cardinals.

Phil's sent left-handed pitcher Tommy Underwood and minor leaguers Rick Bosetti and Dane Long to St. Louis for speedster outfielder Burt May and minor league pitcher Steve Waterbury.

## Kingman Goes to Padres in Flurry of Deals

NEW YORK, June 16 (UPI)—The New York Mets, after sending Tom Seaver to the Cincinnati Reds, traded unsigned slugger Dave Kingman to the San Diego Padres for infielder Bobby Valentine and pitcher Paul Siebert.

And, in another deal, they acquired outfielder Joel Youngblood from the St. Louis Cardinals for shortstop Mike Phillips.

The Reds, in turn, swapped their unsigned relief ace, Raulo Eastwick, to the Cardinals for minor pitcher Doug Capilla.

Then, to add another level of excitement to yesterday's events, the Reds shipped veteran right-hander Gary Nolan to the California Angels in return for in-

fielder Craig Hendrickson and a player or players to be named later.

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## Wednesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
New York	22	26	.454
Atlanta	22	27	.447
Los Angeles	22	27	.447
San Francisco	22	28	.438
San Diego	21	28	.429
Houston	21	29	.419
Atlanta	21	30	.413
Philadelphia	21	31	.406
Montreal	20	31	.392
Pittsburgh	20	32	.385
St. Louis	20	32	.385
Chicago	20	33	.377
Cincinnati	20	34	.370
Boston	20	35	.363
Los Angeles	20	36	.356
San Francisco	20	37	.349
San Diego	20	38	.343
Houston	20	39	.337
Atlanta	20	40	.330
Philadelphia	20	41	.324
Montreal	20	42	.318
Pittsburgh	20	43	.311
St. Louis	20	44	.305
Chicago	20	45	.298
Cincinnati	20	46	.292
Boston	20	47	.286
Los Angeles	20	48	.279
San Francisco	20	49	.273
San Diego	20	50	.267
Houston	20	51	.261
Atlanta	20	52	.255
Philadelphia	20	53	.249
Montreal	20	54	.243
Pittsburgh	20	55	.237
St. Louis	20	56	.231
Chicago	20	57	.225
Cincinnati	20	58	.219
Boston	20	59	.213
Los Angeles	20	60	.207
San Francisco	20	61	.201
San Diego	20	62	.195
Houston	20	63	.189
Atlanta	20	64	.183
Philadelphia	20	65	.177
Montreal	20	66	.171
Pittsburgh	20	67	.165
St. Louis	20	68	.159
Chicago	20	69	.153
Cincinnati	20	70	.147
Boston	20	71	.141
Los Angeles	20	72	.135
San Francisco	20	73	.129
San Diego	20	74	.123
Houston	20	75	.117
Atlanta	20	76	.111
Philadelphia	20	77	.105
Montreal	20	78	.099
Pittsburgh	20	79	.093
St. Louis	20	80	.087
Chicago	20	81	.081
Cincinnati	20	82	.075
Boston	20	83	.069
Los Angeles	20	84	.063
San Francisco	20	85	.057
San Diego	20	86	.051
Houston	20	87	.045
Atlanta	20	88	.039
Philadelphia	20	89	.033
Montreal	20	90	.027
Pittsburgh	20	91	.021
St. Louis	20	92	.015
Chicago	20	93	.009
Cincinnati	20	94	.003
Boston	20	95	.000

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Houston	20	87	.045
Atlanta	20	88	.039
Philadelphia	20	89	.033
Montreal	20	90	.027
Pittsburgh	20	91	.021
St. Louis	20	92	.015
Chicago	20	93	.009
Cincinnati	20	94	.003
Boston	20	95	.000

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(Continued from Back Page)

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